



The Frequency and Effect of Fire Occurrence





Forest Service

Rocky Mountain Research Station

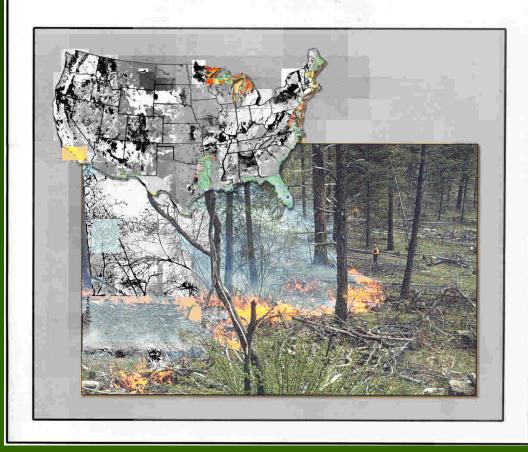
General Technical Report RMRS-87

April 2002



Development of Coarse-Scale Spatial Data for Wildland Fire and Fuel Management

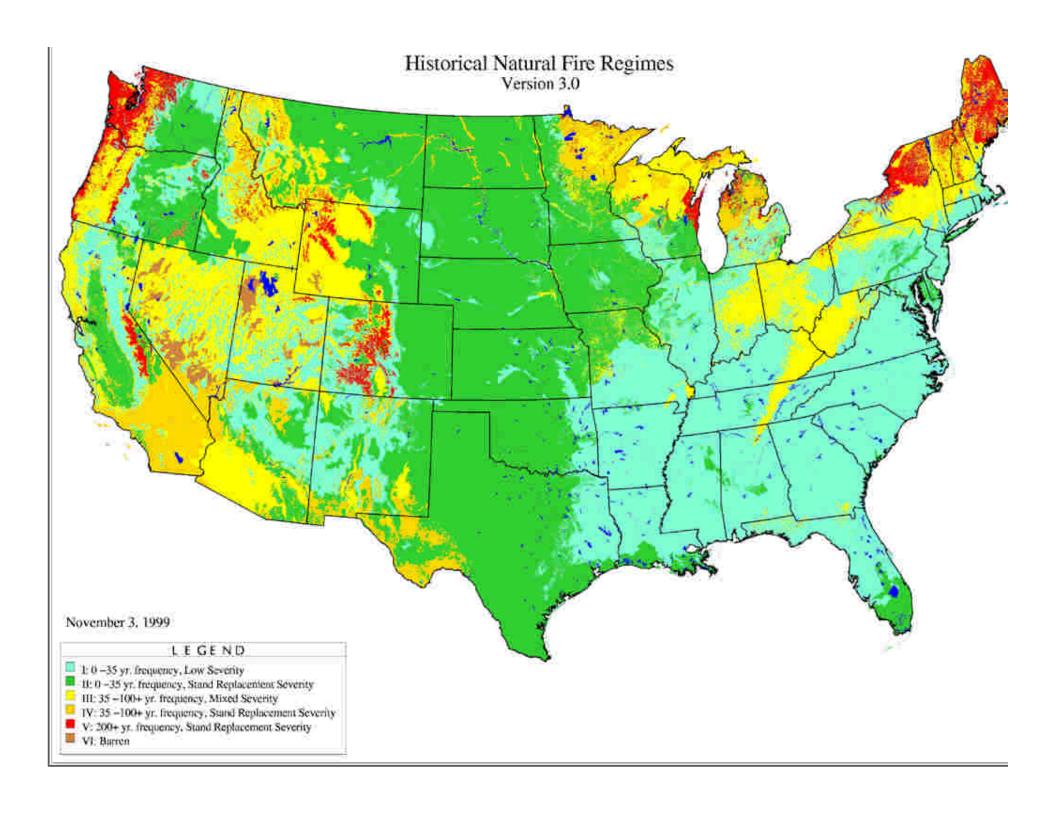
Kirsten M. Schmidt James P. Menakis Colin C. Hardy Wendel J. Hann David L. Bunnell





5 Fire Regime Groups

- 1. 0 35 year frequency, non-lethal severity (longneedle pines)
- 2. 0 35 year frequency, stand replacement severity (grass/shrub) (mountain shrub)
- 3. 35 100 year frequency, mixed severity
- 4. 35 100 year frequency, stand replacement severity (Boreal Forest LPP)
- 5. 200 + year frequency, stand replacement severity (Sub Alpine types)



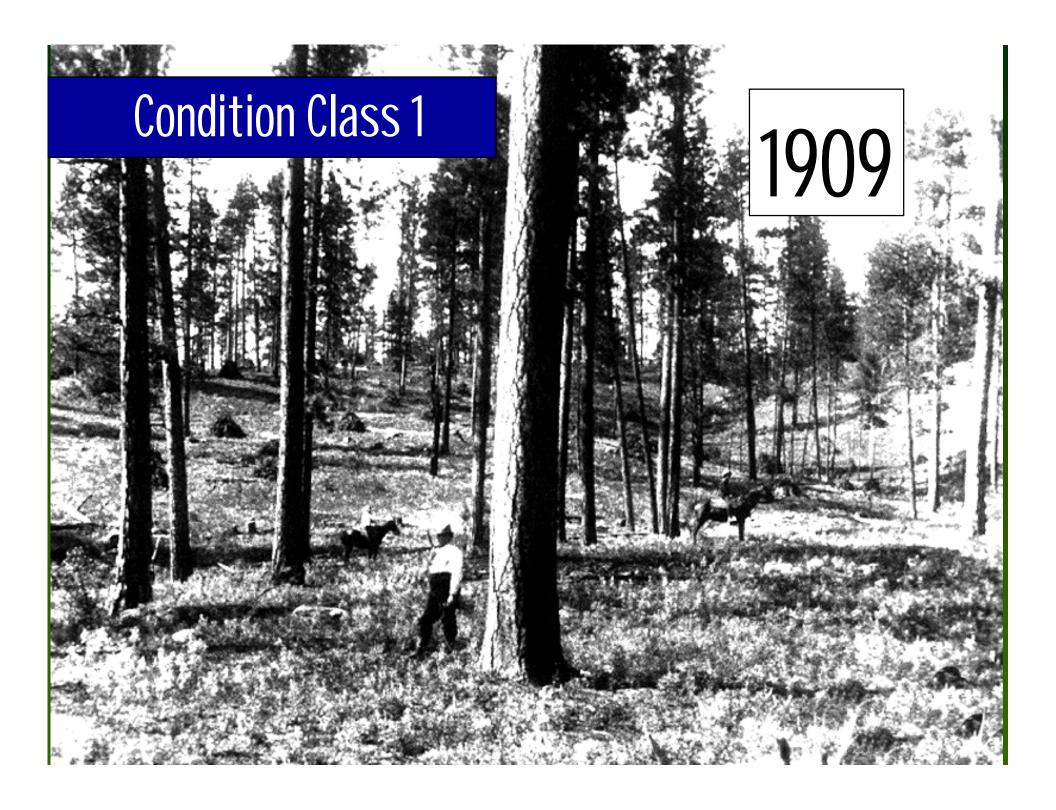
FEDERAL AGENCY OWNERSHIP ACRES BY

Figures Calculated in Millions & Thousands

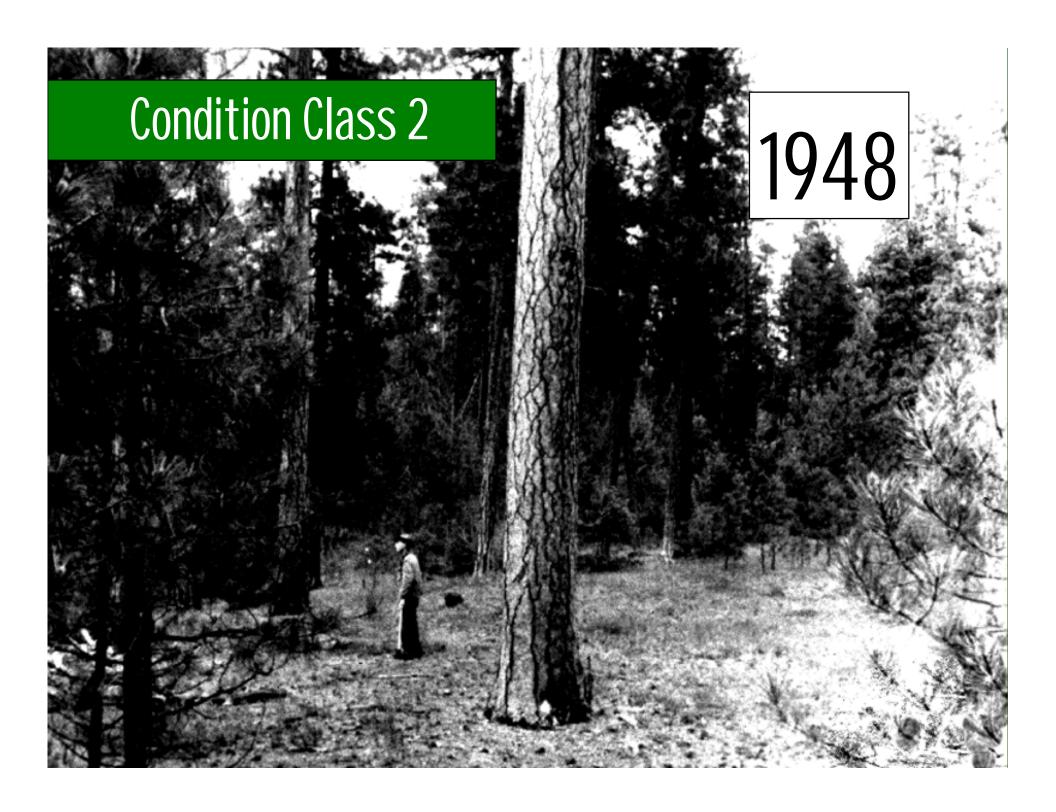
Fire Region Group	CC1	CC2	CC3	Total Acres
1	38,550	58,738	35,284	132,572
2	23,797	31,326	725	55,850
3	77,596	52,312	21,085	150,993
4	29,198	10,271	17,096	56,565
5	23,533	3,140	390	27,064
TOTAL	192,674	155,787	74,582	423,043

Condi	tion	Risk to Loss				
Clas	SS	Low	Low Moderate High			
1		75	20	5		
2		50	25	25		
3		20	30	50		

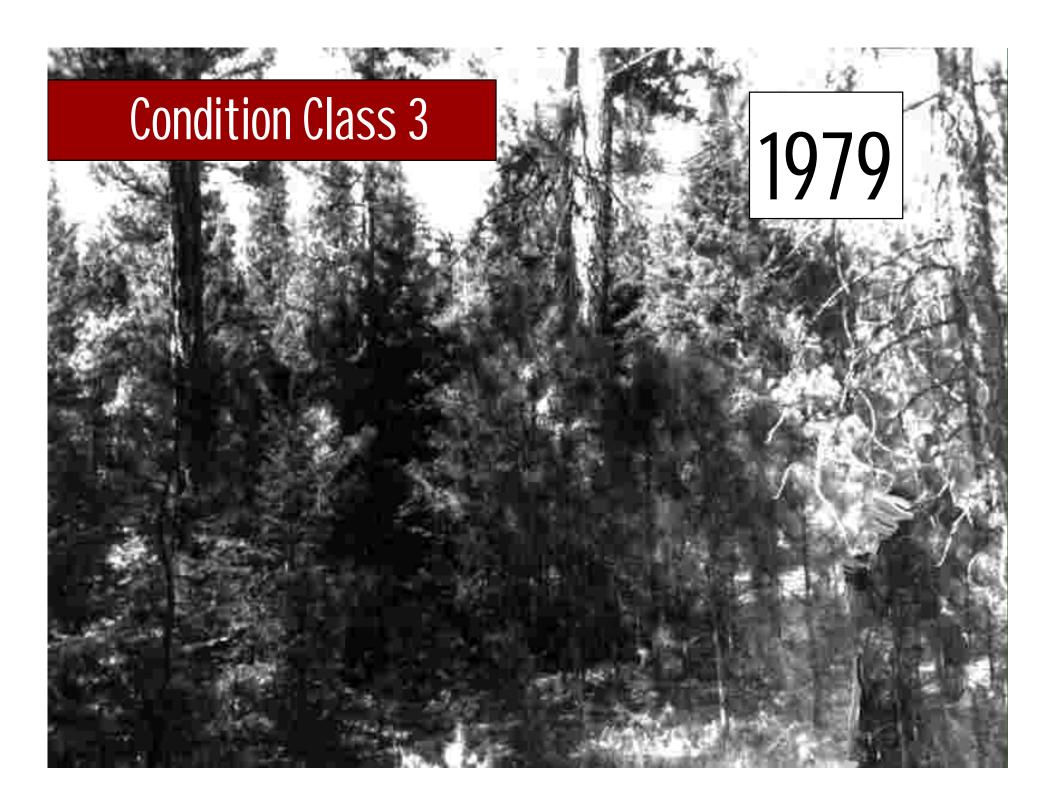
Condition		Risk to Loss	to Loss		
Class	Low	Moderate	High		
1	7	2	5		
	5	0			

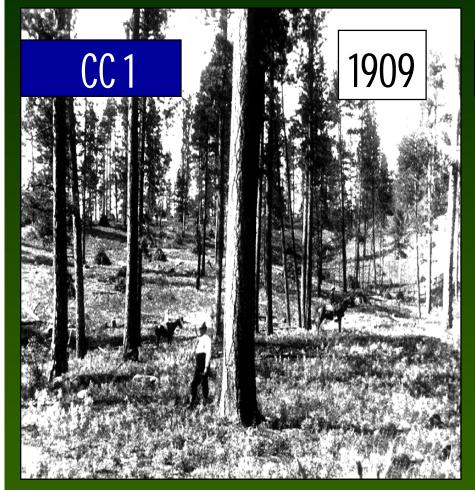


Condition	Risk to Loss			
Class	Low	Moderate	High	
1	7	2	5	
2	5	2	2	
	O	5	5	

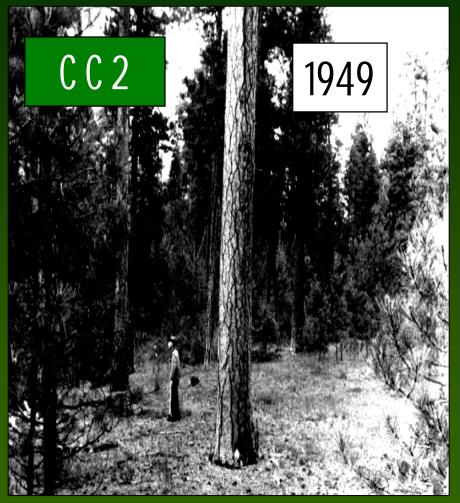


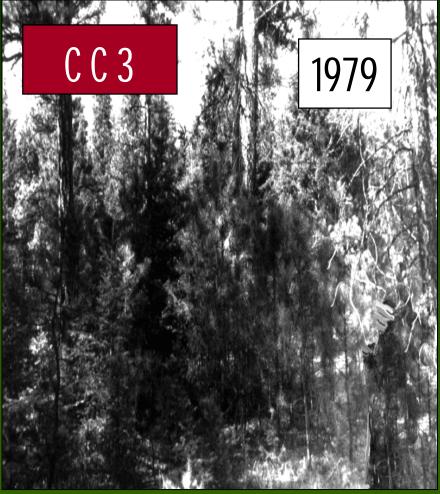
Condition	Risk to Loss			
Class	Low	Moderate	High	
1	75	20	5	
2	50	25	25	
3	20	30	50	

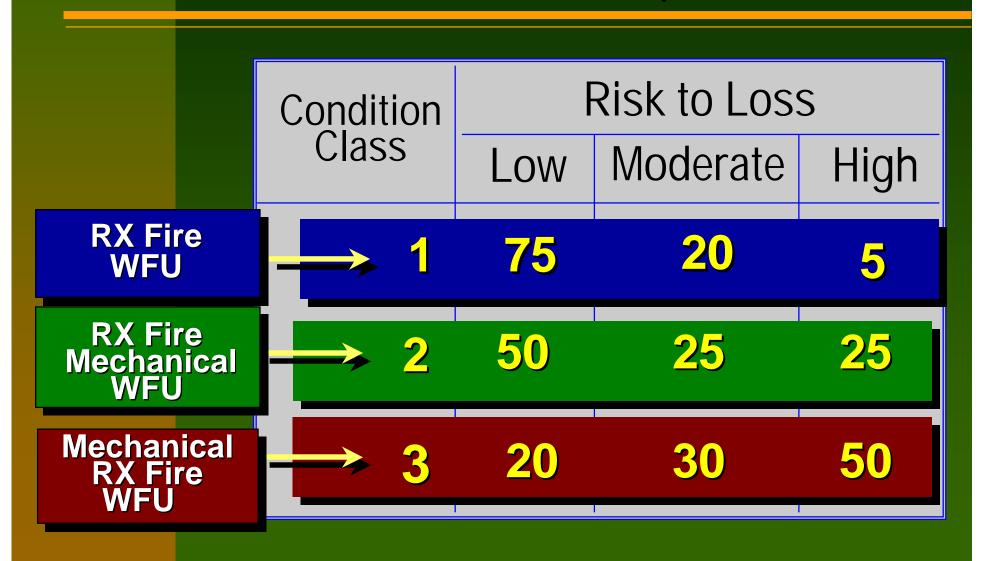




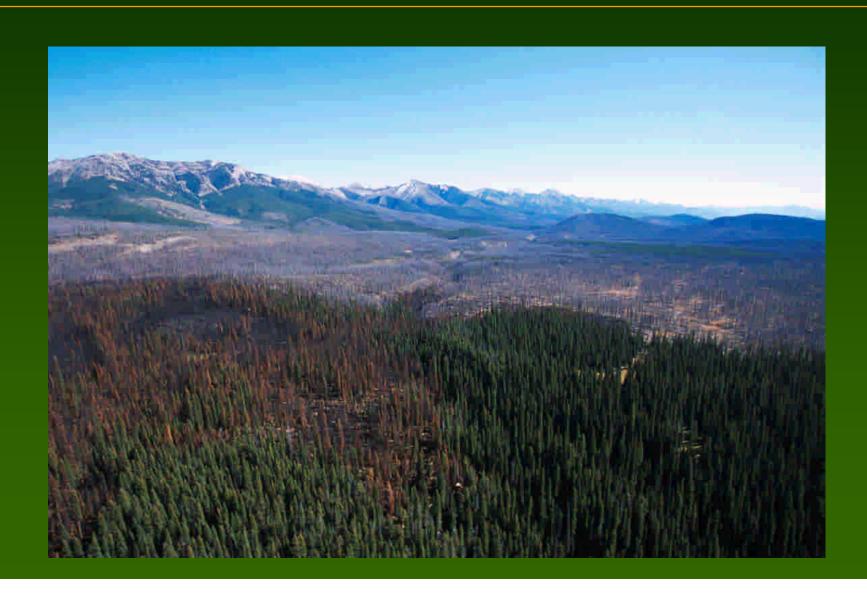








What Have We Done?



PRESCRIBED FIRE TREND 1997-2002

Figures Calculated in Millions & Thousands

Agency	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
BLM	73	200	245	120	34	313	985
BIA	37	48	93	106	21	121	426
NPS	70	86	135	53	98	164	512
FWS	324	286	301	201	140	454	1,706
USFS	1,098	1,489	1,412	772	1,320	1,234	7,326
TOTAL	1,602	2,109	2,186	1,252	1,613	2,286	11,048

Prescribed Fire Program in F.S. Wilderness

<u>Region</u>	<u>Year</u>	#Acres	
8	1994	2,760	
8	1995	4,980	
8	1996	7,582	
6	1996	1,000	
8	1997	3,940	
6	1997	400	
8	1998	6,130	
6	1998	500	
8	1999	5,045	
6	1999	1,000	
		33,337	

1970 - 2002 WFU PROGRAM SUMMARY

NPS USFS Other Ag. # Fires
2,761
1,594
118

Acres
386,438
614,336
15,076

Totals

4,473

1,015,850

USFS WFU TREND 1996-2001

<u>Region</u>
1
2
3
4
5
6
9
Totals

WFU
244
23
85
139
45
13
6
555

#Acres
95,003
1,451
62,180
52,768
3,573
13,122
4,828
232 924

USFS WFU SUMMARY 1972-2001

Region	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
9	
Totals	

Fires
744
23
440
296
51
11
38
1,603

#Acres
312,168
1,451
159,893
109,419
4,353
1,038
5,241
593,563

USFS WFU 2001

Region	<u># Fires</u>
1	59
2	14
2 3 4 5	23
4	4
5	12
6	12 3
8 9	0
9	0
Totals	115

#Acres 28,185 963 8,062 521 254 37,992

Can We Do More?

- Money and people
- Additional skills
- Integration with/LRMP
- Fire use education
- Increased risk acceptance
- Community based collaboration
- Agency and social culture

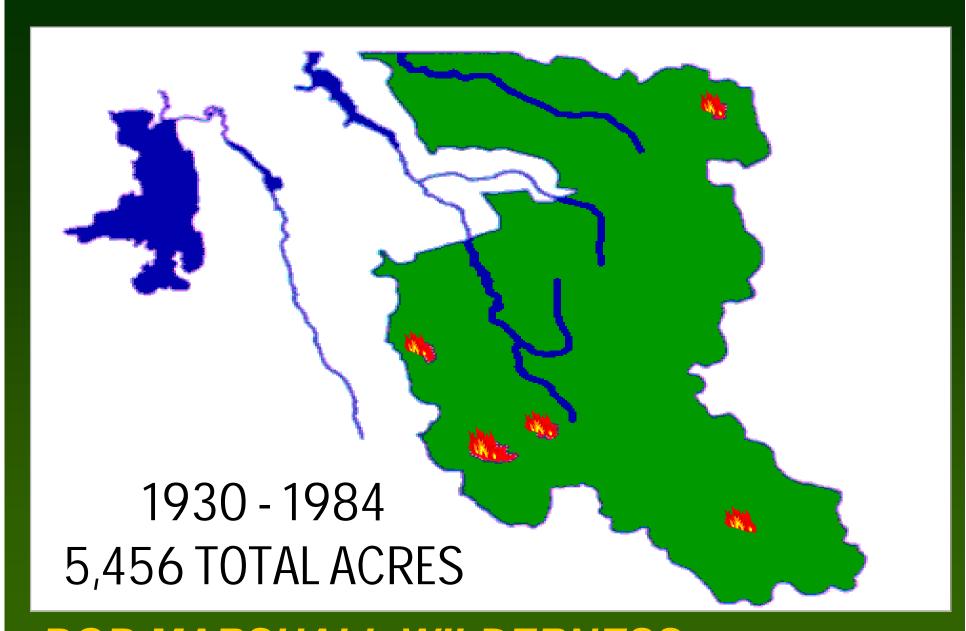
1998 R-1 AMR to Wilderness Fire Occurrence

- PNF's
 - 57 for 26,385 AC.
- Wildland Fires
 - Control 44 for 810 AC
 - Confine 5 for 2,985 AC
- 106 fires 54% PNF, 42% Control, 4% confine

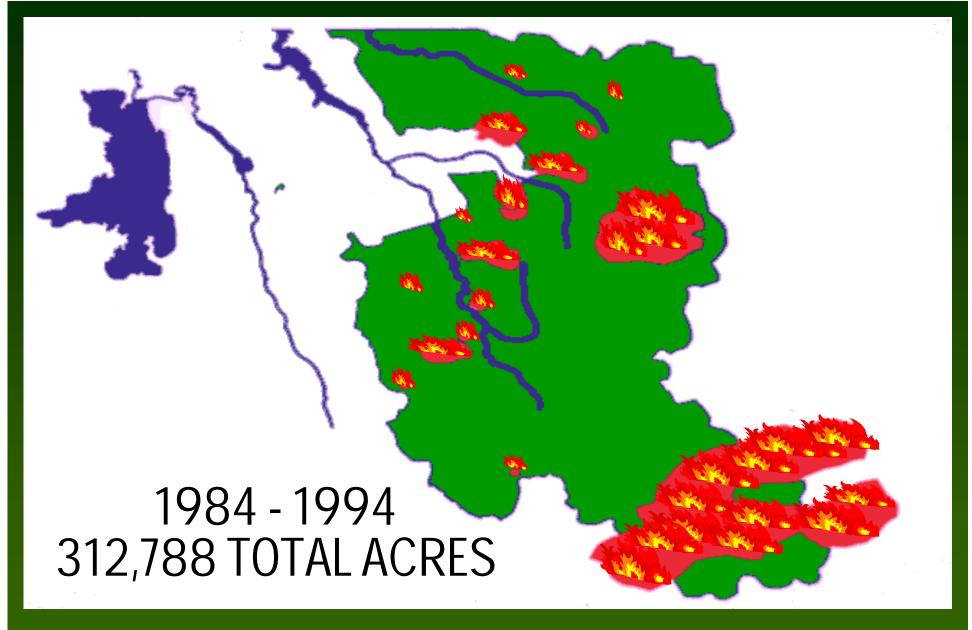
Program "Story" 2000-2002 Fire Seasons

Consequences

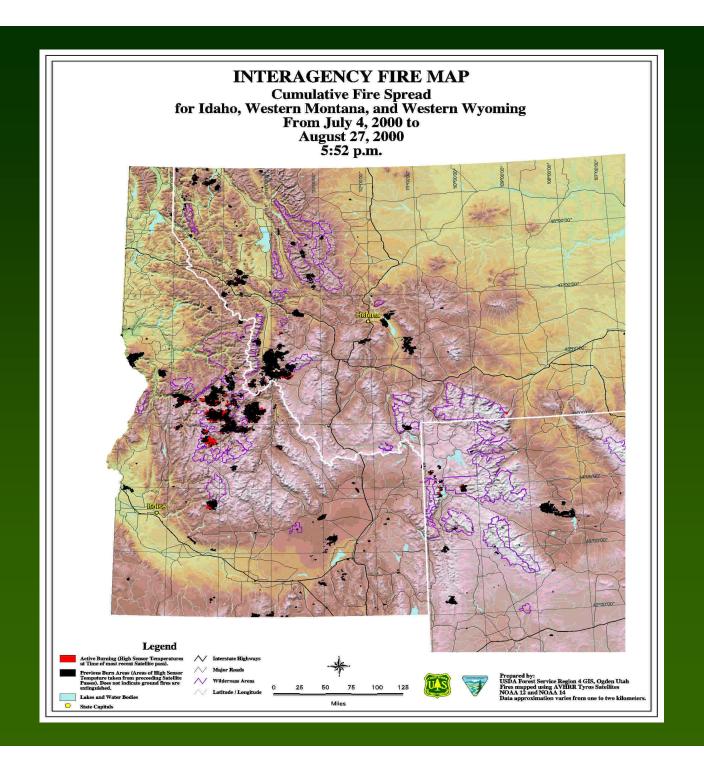
 Influence of past management decisions

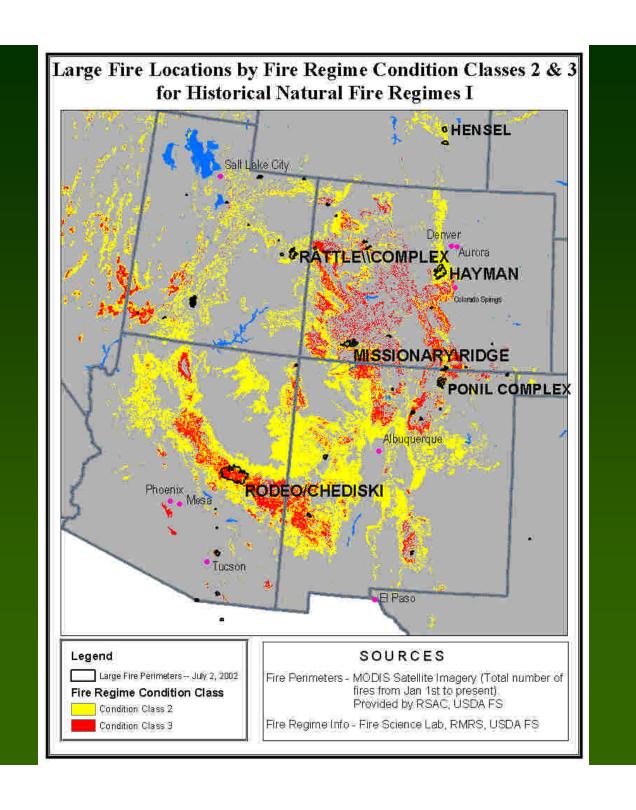


BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS AMR TO WILDLAND OCCURRENCE



BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS - AMR TO WILDLAND FIRE OCCURRENCE





Large Fire Locations by Fire Regime Condition Classes 2 & 3 for All Historical Natural Fire Regimes Deer Point Eyerly Complex Monument-matheur Complex Tiller Complex Tool Box Complex Winter Fire Biscuit. Grizzly Complex Fire Regime Condition Class 1 For the most part, fire regimes in this Fire Regime Condition Class are within historical ranges. Thus, the risk of losing key ecosystem components from the occurrence of fire remains relatively low. Maintenance management such as prescribed fire, mechanical treatments, or preventing the invasion of non-native weeds, is required to prevent these lands from becoming degraded. Legend Large Fire Perimeters -- Aug 16, 2002 **Fire Regime Condition Class** Fire Regime Condition Class 2 Fire regimes on these lands have been moderately altered from their historical range by either increased or decreased fire frequency. A moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components has been identified in these lands. To restore these lands, to their historical fire regimes, may require some level of restoration through prescribed fire, mechanical or chemical treatments, and the subsequent reintroduction of native plants. Condition Class 2 Condition Class 3 **Fire Regime Condition Class 3** SOURCES These lands have been significantly altered from their historical range. Because fire regimes have been extensively altered, risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Consequently, these lands verge on the greatest risk of ecological collapse. To restore these lands, to their historical fire regimes, may require multiple mechanical chemical treatments and reseeding before prescribed fire can be utilized to manage fuel or obtain other desired benefits. Fire Perimeters: MODIS Satellite Imagery (Total number of fires from Jan 1st to present). Provided by RSAC, USDA FS Fire Regime Condition Classes: Fire Science Lab, RMRS, USDA FS

Large Fire Locations by Fire Regime Condition Classes 2 & 3 for All Historical Natural Fire Regimes Deer Point Eyerly Complex Kelly Creek Tiller Complex Apple Tool Box Complex Winter Fire Monument-malheur Complex Grizzly Gulchee Little Elk Grizzly Complex Battle Creek Hensel San Francis Rattle Complex Hayman · Hang Dog • Hammond Missionary Ridge Monally Deer Ponil Complex Lakes Complex 1977 Trick Santa Ana Rodeo/chediski Complex Fire Regime Condition Class 1 For the most part, fire regimes in this Fire Regime Condition Class are within historical ranges. Thus, the risk of losing key ecosystem components from the occurrence of fire remains relatively low. Maintenance management such as prescribed fire, mechanical treatments, or preventing the invasion of non-native weeds, is required to prevent these lands from becoming degraded. Legend Large Fire Perimeters -- Aug 30, 2002 **Fire Regime Condition Class** Fire Regime Condition Class 2 Fire regimes on these lands have been moderately altered from their historical range by either increased or decreased fire frequency. A moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components has been identified in these lands. To restore these lands, to their historical fire regimes, may require some level of restoration through prescribed fire, mechanical or chemical treatments, and the subsequent reintroduction of native plants. Condition Class 2 Condition Class 3 SOURCES These lands have been significantly altered from their historical range. Because fire regimes have been extensively altered, risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Consequently, these lands verge on the greatest risk of ecological collapse. To restore these lands, to their historical fire regimes, may require multiplie mechanical rockemical treatments and reseeding before prescribed fire can be utilized to manage fuel or obtain other dealind benefits. Fire Perimeters: MODIS Satellite Imagery (Total number of fires from Jan 1st to present). Provided by RSAC, USDA FS Fire Regime Condition Classes: Fire Science Lab, RMRS, USDA FS

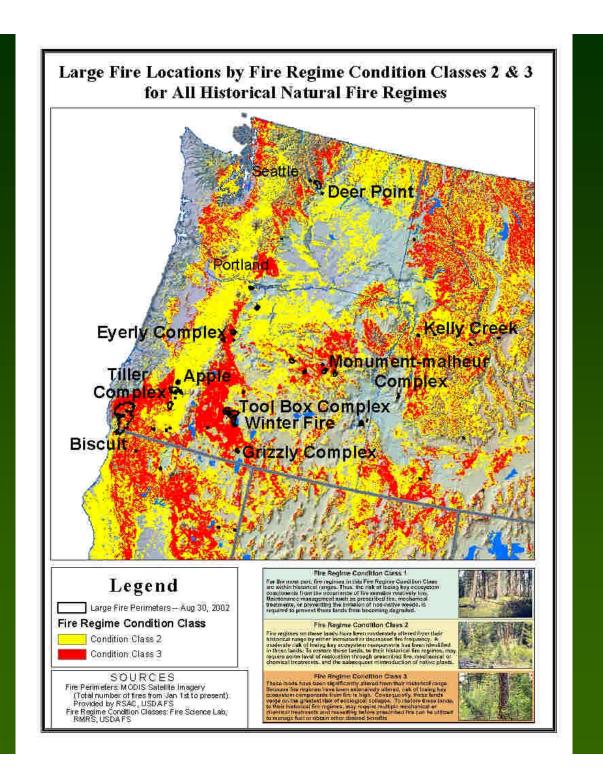
2002 - CC 2 & 3 Expenses

- \$350 mm
- •80,000 Families
- •290 Homes
- •70% Focus

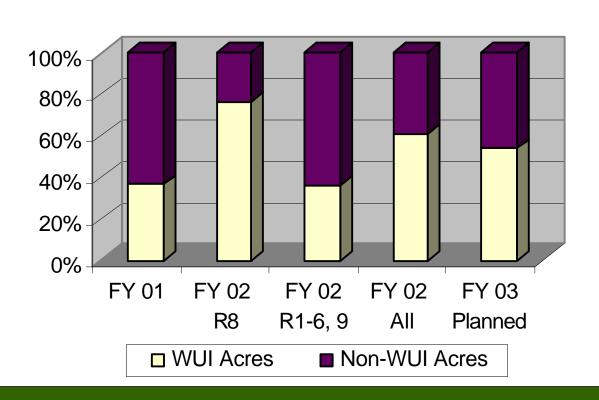


Ultimately the Agency Administrator must say YES or NO!

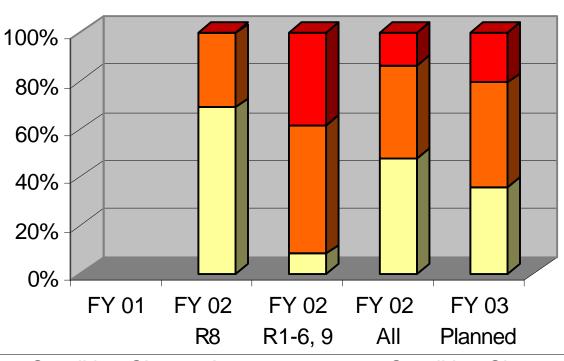












□ Condition Class 1 Acres■ Condition Class 3 Acres

■ Condition Class 2 Acres

2002 Summary Fire Regime Group 1 Fires

- 36 Large Fires > 1000 Acres
- 1,491,000 Acres Burned
- 31,000 Resources Committed
- 46,000 Residence Evacuations
- 1,269 Structures Lost
- \$364mm Suppression Expense

Uncalculated Collateral Damage & Loss

- Replacement cost of structural loss
- Damage to natural resources PP stand replacement loss
- Loss of watershed retention & watershed run-off
- Costs associated with long-term evacuations
- Costs to RED CROSS & FEMA
- Business loss during period of suppression
- Cost of long-term fire areas rehab
- Long-term loss of business revenue altered landscape

Rx Fire Trend 1997 - 2002

	ACRES/YEAR							
AGENCY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	TOTAL	
BLM	72,500	200,223	245,000	120,000	34,000	313,429	985,152	
BIA	37,000	48,287	92,849	106,322	21,256	120,761	426,475	
NPS	30,000	86,126	135,441	52,809	97,691	163,511	605,578	
FWS	324,000	285,758	300,508	201,052	140,008	453,603	1,704,929	
USFS	1,097,658	1,489,293	1,412,281	772,374	1,319,934	1,234,315	7,325,855	
TOTAL	1,601,158	2,109,687	2,186,079	1,252,557	1,612,889	2,285,619	11,047,989	